BUILDING IN ITS PARK.

THEY THINK THE BREATHING SPACE SHOULD NOT BE CURTAILED-THE HISTORIC HALL BETTER FIFTED FOR A MUSEUM

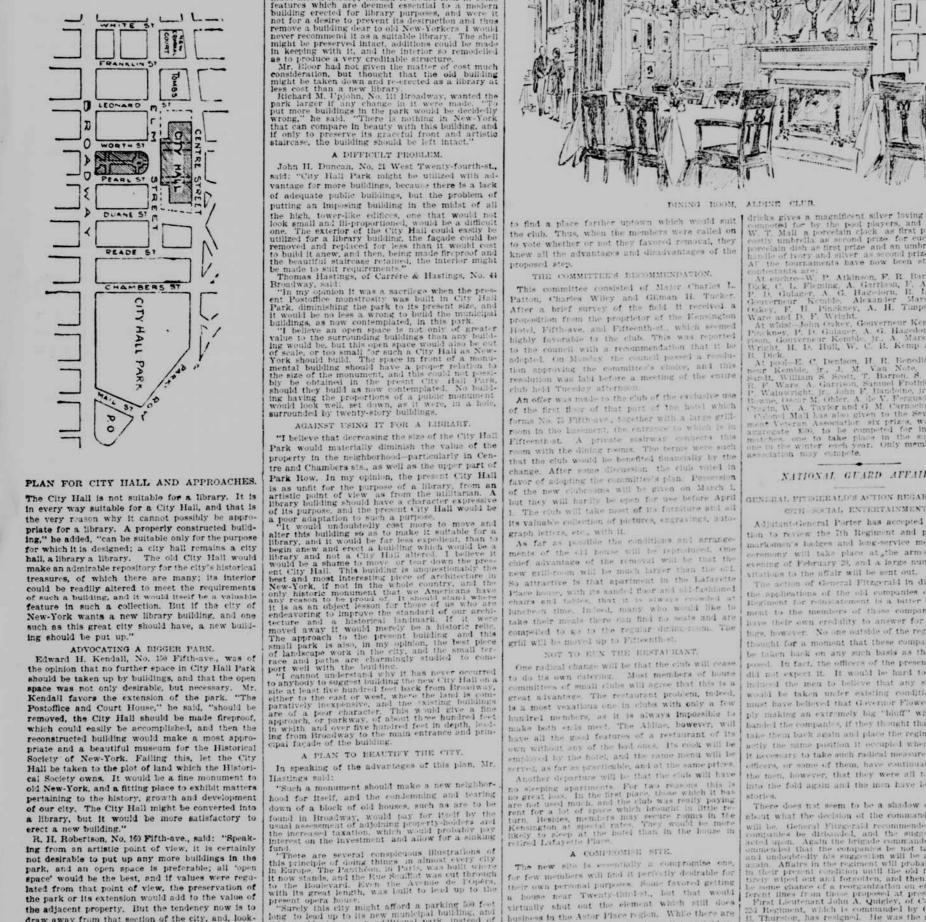
THAN FOR A LIBRARY. The proposed changes in City Hall Park, which ontemplate the removal of the old, historic City contemplate the Perk, there to be remodelled for library purposes, have been much discussed, and with a view to ascertaining the opinion of practical men as to the feasibility of some of the schemes, The Tribune has asked some architects of acnowledged standing their opinions as to the desira-bility of putting more buildings in City Hall Park; the relative value of open space and high buildings in that part of the city; the effect upon values which contraction or extension of the park would have, and whether the City Hall is suitable for library purposes, and if it would not be cheaper to build a good library than to take down the old building and re-erect it.

### KEEP THE PARK FREE.

George B. Post, No. 33 East Seventeenth-st., said: "I think it very undesirable that any more buildings should be erected in the City Hall Park. If the city and county of New-York can afford to spend nine or ten millions for a new City Hall, they can certainly afford to buy a proper site, without destroying the only breathing space in the lower part of the city, where the mass of tail buildings

"I see no reason why the present City Hall should not be altered for library purposes, but do not be-lieve that any great economy would result from taking it down and rebuilding it for this purpose. The only advantage of the proposed scheme for the City Hall is that it would hide the County Court

Madison-ave., and said: "No more buildings should be put in City Hall Park; the open space there is of much greater value than any building could be



lated from that point of view, the preservation of the park or its extension would add to the value of the adjacent property. But the tendency now is to draw away from that section of the city, and, looking upon the matter from a commercial point of view, the more public buildings that can be crowded into the space, the more traffic can be attracted that way, the more valuable will the property be-come, and both plans are undoubtedly advocated.

GOOD FOR A LIBRARY BUILDING. "The old City Hall is a beautiful building, and would make a good nucleus for a library building, and though an entirely new structure might be erected with the money that it would take to pull down, remodel and re-erect this, I would be in fa-vor of taking this building, because by doing so we would preserve one of the best pieces of architect-ural work we have in the city, the style would be maintained in the claboration or extension of the structure, and that would act as a balance wheel and prevent any departure to other more elaborate and possibly less appropriate style."

In any event, Mr. Robertson would deprecate any plan having in view the destruction of the present

Bruce Price, of No. 150 Fifth-ave, disapproved of any more buildings in the park. "On the contrary," he said, "the Tweed monument and the Postoffice should be taken down in order to bring out the beauties of the City Hall, which is a building that any city might be proud of. As to an open space adding to the value of property near it, that depends. As for me, I think a park would enhance the value. Another might think that no park and all buildings, such as would bring people that way, would have an enhancing tendency; but in any case, improvement, be it in the shape of park or building,

benefits adjacent property.
"The present City Hall is not suitable for a good. comprehensive library. While it would be well to preserve the old shell, the result would not be a iew, modern library, built in keeping with the latest ideas on that subject, and a comparison of the City Hall with any one of the libraries now being erected will fully demonstrate that point. wings would have to be added for book stacks. and the changes throughout would be so extensive that the cost would be quite as much as for a new and more conveniently designed building."

IT WOULD MAKE A GOOD MUSEUM. Mr. Price also suggested the museum scheme, and

said: "The City Hall would be well suited for a museum. Such a building is needed here, where the various historical societies might store their relics, where meetings could be held, and where the stranger visiting New-York might see objects and documents pertinent to the city's history which are now scattered, and in some instances insecurely housed. When the new City Hall is erected, if it be placed on the site of the present building, it will have to be a severe, massive building void of all light or filmsy decoration, for unless it be so it will be dwarfed and dominated by the high buildings

Charles C. Haight, No. 111 Broadway, when spoken to on the subject, said: "To cover the City Hall

SHOULD THE CITY HALL GO? Park with a lot of buildings would be a serious blunder; that was demonstrated when the Post- office was built, at the lower end, and I wonder. that further encroachments on the park proper should be even seriously considered. The preservation of the park undoubtedly adds to the value of the adjacent property. The present City Hall might be reconstructed to answer for library purposes— almost anything can be done with a building if you spend time and money enough on it—but much more satisfactory results would be attained if a new library building were put up."

LET IT STAY WHERE IT IS. Walter Cook, of Babb, Cook & Willard, No. 55 Water Cook, of Baob, Cook & Willard, No. 12
Broadway, was also opposed to putting any additional buildings in the park, "The park," he said, "should remain as it is, and the City Hall, should not be taken away from where it stands, I do not mean that a new building should be erected on the site of the present City Hall, but that the ed on the site of the present City Hall, but that the old structure ought to be left intact, and if a new City Hall is needed, put it elsewhere. If the building were transplanted, it would certainly lose in beauty just as any historical structure will when it is removed from the spot with which it must necessarily be associated. The Libby Prison at Chicago is a good sample of a transcanted historical building which would prove my theory. Our City Hall is dear to the people; it is full of reminiscences, it is architecturally beautiful, and it should be utilized as a museum, right where it is. Rooms in it should be set aside for civic functions, the Governor's room belongs there, and in it festivals held under the auspices of the city should take place. There is no good reason why festival rooms should not be away from minor offices. The building might be divested of all its political and administrative character, and made a beautiful memorial and festival hall, similar in some respects to the Hotel Carnavalet, at Paris, which architecturally famous building was purchased by the city of Paris and converted into the Musée de la Ville. The City Hall could be made into a library, but it would be, at best, a makeshift anwartny of the city, and if a library is to be added to New-York's public buildings one should be built which would be in every respect new."

A FINE EXAMPLE OF ARCHITECTURE. A. J. Bloor, No. 18 Broadway, said: "There can be none too many breathing spots in a city like this, nor can these be too large. The good results, both to the people and to the property-owner, are obvious, and for that reason I should be against put-ting any more buildings in the City Hall Park. I ting any more buildings in the City Hall Park. I regard the City Hall and Trinity Church as the best things in architecture in this city, and would be glad to see the building preserved. It could be made into a library, though it would lack in some features which are deemed essential to a modern building erected for library purposes, and were it not for a desire to prevent its destruction and thus remove a building dear to old New-Yorkers I would never recommend it as a suitable library. The shell might be preserved intact, additions could be made in keeping with it, and the interior so remodelled as to produce a very creditable structure.

Mr. Bloor had not given the matter of cost much consideration, but thought that the old building might be taken down and re-crected as a library at less cost than a new library.

Richard M. Uplohn, No. III Broadway, wanted the park larger if any change in it were made. "To put more buildings in the park would be decidelly wrong," he said. "There is nothing in New-York that can compare in beauty with this building, and if only to preserve its graceful front and artistic staircase, the building should be left intact."

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. John H. Duncan, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-st., said: "City Hall Park might be utilized with ad-vantage for more buildings, because there is a lack

fine fund. "There are several conspicuous illustrations of this principle of doing things in almost every city in Europe. The Panthéon, in Paris, was built where it now stands, and the Rue Soufflet was cut through to the Boulevard. Even the Avenie de l'Opéra, with its great length, was built to lead up to the tresset overs bours.

with its great length, was time to be also be present opera house.

"Surely this city might afford a parking 500 feet long to lead up to its new municipal building, and this would give us an additional park instead of crowling our present parks, and would have the further advantage of bringing the City Hail building into close proximity with the criminal courts and other buildings, should such a situation be selected. There seems to be absolutely no reason, whether artistic, practical or business, for placing the new City Hail in the present park.

# ARMY NOTES OF INTEREST.

No bill presented in any Congress has commanded more attention from Army men than one introduced by Senator Kyle, and now before the Committee on Military Affairs. The title is "To regulate the conduct of employes of the Army, Navy and civil service," but the title would have been appropriate if changed "To promote temperance in the Army, etc." Some of the most sensitive might feel that it reflects upon the general conduct of thought will remove any such apprehension, for, unfortunately, some officers are now under suspension for being too generous with that which "giveth color in the Navy, too, it may be averred that there is a far than there is almong people in provides that it shall hely not be a than there is almong people in provides that it shall be unlawful for who has been intoxicated within twelve or appointing e may person of intemperate habits, or civil who has been intoxicated within twelve months; and that any person holding any office in the Army, Navy or civil service who becomes intoxicated shall forfeit his office.

The bill is far-reaching, and its effect would probably fail herviest on the civil service and create many vacancies. But the introduction of such abill has the tendency to suggest to people outside of the Army, Navy or civil service and create many vacancies. But the introduction of such abill has the tendency to suggest to people outside of the Army that the framer had found the perfect what it was made necessary to have a statutory law to prevent the officers from "voluntary intoxication or mental unsoundaries." It should be unlawful for the club." The bill is far-reaching, and its effect would probable for the Army, Navy or civil service and create which are considered destinate to elect fail to the old clubouse. When the club is service who becomes intoxicated within twelve of farewell to the old clubouse. When the little would have been an intoxicated within twelve of farewell to the old clubouse. When the little strength is the condition of having a "thoughouse the provides t

centage of intoxication so greaters that it was made necessary to have a statu-tory law to prevent the officers from "voluntary intoxication or mental unaoundness," If such were the case it would be a libel upon the service, for there is little excessive drinking among officers of the Army and the Navy. But will the bill be passed?

There seems to be a change of sentiment among Army officers with regard to the bill to revive the grade of lieutenant-general. Secretary Lamont, in day will be a notable one. The list of speakers, reply to the inquiry of the House Committee as to the views of the Department on the merits of the bill, has transmitted a letter written by Mr. E kins when Secretary of War, and which he indorses.
Secretary Elkins went over the ground broadly, and said that "there should not be only higher rank, but a distinctive grade for the commanding general of the Army"

In answer to two or three correspondents, it is said that an Army examining board will meet in washington in about two months for the examina-tion of candidates for the vacancies in the medical corps of the Army. From the large number of ap-pications on file at the War Department it is ex-pected that there will be a large corps of competi-tors holding diplomas of "M. D."

THE ALDINE WILL MOVE.

ROOMS TO BE SECURED AT FIFTH-AVE.

AND FIFTEENTH-ST.

A FAREWELL "STORY TELLERS NIGHT" TO BE GIVEN IN THE OLD HOUSE—DINNER OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB IN HONOR OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY—VARIOUS NOTES.

The sign "To Let" is displayed on the house No. 20 Lafayette Place, which has been the home of the Aldine Club since its foundation nearly four years ago. On Thesday the club took final action on the proposed removal uptown, declining to leave Lafayette Place and to go to Fifth-ave, and Fifteenth-st. It has been evident for the last year or two that the club was no longer in the centre of the region devoted to publishing interests. The firms of many members have moved up to the neighborhood of Union Square or to Twenty-thirds, the officers of the club was a long one for busy men.

With the knowledge of this fact, and the assurance that other publishers were about to move toward Twenty-third-st., the officers of the cith of the region devoted to publishing interests. The firms of many members have moved up to the neighborhood of Union Square or to Twenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the region devoted to publishing interests. The firm of many members have moved up to the neighborhood of Union Square or to Twenty-third-st, and the assurance that other publishers were about to move toward Twenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the publishers were about to move toward Treenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the publishers were about to move toward Treenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the proposed remains the color of the region devoted to publishers were about to move toward Twenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the proposed remains the color of the region devoted to publishers were about to move toward Twenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the proposed remains the color of the region devoted to publishers were about to move toward Twenty-third-st, the officers of the cith of the holders will have received by in interest for each 35 invested, and beside end to



their own personal purposes. Some favored getting a house near Twenty-third-st, but that would virtually shut out the element which still does business in the Astor Fince region. While there are hardly any publishers in the immediate neighborhosel of Fifteenthess, and Fiftheaver, this situation is on the whole as good as any could be for the convenience of all the members.

Some publishers in business above Fourteenthest, who found the laterathe Page stablesses.

Some publishers in business clubbourse too far who found the Lafayette Pace clubbourse too far from their offices are expected to join the Aldine as soon as it is established at Fifteenthest. There will also be an increase in membership from men

CLUB DINNERS.

The dinner of the Republican Club at Delmonico's to-morrow number in means of the last of speakers, and any will be a notable one. The last of speakers, together with toasts to which they are to respond, is as follows: "Abraham Lincoln," Bishop John P. is as follows: "Abraham Lincoln," Bishop John P. Newman, "The Republican Party," Congressman William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, "Republican New-Weighand, "Governor Greenhake, of Massachusetts; England," Governor Greenhake, of Massachusetts; England, "Governor Greenhake, of Massachusetts; England," ex-Senator sylvania: "Republican New-York," ex-S

Al the fournaments have now been started. The contestants are:
At eachre-W. P. Atkinson, F. R. Barnes, W. B. Dick, C. L. Fleming, A. Garrison, F. A. Goodwin, P. D. Gulager, A. G. Hazedorn, R. L. Johnson, Gouverneur Kemide, Alexander Marshall, John Onkey, F. H. Pinckney, A. H. Timpson, R. F. Ware and D. F. Wright.
At whist-John Onkey, Gouverneur Kemble, F. H. Pinckney, P. D. Gulager, A. G. Hagedorn, A. Garrison, Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., A. Marshall, D. F. Wright, H. D. Hull, W. C. B. Kemp and Henry B. Dick.

B. Dick.

At pool-E. C. Dentson, H. R. Benedict, Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., J. M. Van Note, Walter H. Sardt, William S. Scott, T. Barron, S. C. Judson, P. F. Ware A. Garrison, Samuel Frothingham, W. P. Wainswright, Jr., John F. Bandoine, Jr., Howland towne, Oscar M. Ohler, A. de V. Ferguson, Calhoun Parkin, W. A. Tavior and G. M. Carnachan. I Obler A is a consider of the Carlos and G M Carnochan. Las also given to the Seventh Registrate of the Carnochan the Carnochan Seventh of the Carnochan Ca matches, one to take place in the summer and one in the winter each year. Only members of the association may compete.

## NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

GENERAL PITZGERALD'S ACTION REGARDING THE CUTH SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

tion to review the 7th Regiment and present the marksmen's badges and long-service medals. The

for row will be moved up to Fifteenth-st.

One radical change will be that the club will cease to do its own catering. Most members of house committees of small clubs will agree that this is a great alvantage. The restaurant problem, indeed in a livantage. The restaurant problem, indeed in make both enis meet. The Aldine, however, will be taken under existing conditions. They must have all the good features of a restaurant of its own without any of the had ones. Its cook will be employed by the hotel, and it he same prices. Another departure will be that the club will have no siesping apartments. For two reasons this is no steeping apartments. The would be men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that they were all to be taken in the men, however, that the decision of the commander-in-chief will be. General Fi Regiment for reinstatement is a latter disa-ment to the members of those companies.

into the fold again and the men have believed the stories.

There does not seem to be a shadow of a doubt about what the decision of the commander-in-chief will be. General Fitzscraid recommended that the companies be distanced, and the suggestion was acted upon. Again the brigade commander has recommended that the companies be not taken back, and undoubtedly his suggestion will be acted upon again. Affairs in the regiment will probably remain in their present condition until the old feud is entirely wiped out and forgotten, and then there will be some chance of a reorganization on entirely different lines from those proposed at present.

First Lieutenant John A. Quigley, of Company E. 224 Regiment, which is commanded by Captain N. B. Thurston, has resigned. He was the senior first lieutenant in the regiment and has been a member of Company E for nearly eleven years. His retirement is due to business engagements.

Company B. The Regiment, which is commanded by Captain Clinton H. Smith, and is popularly known as the "Harlem Company," held its annual sinner at the Hotel Savoy on Thursday exenting. Nearly every member of the company was present and several invited guests passed a pleasant evening. The members of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association are making extensive arrangements for the complimentary "stag" which is to be given at the Lyceum Opera Honse, in East Thursty-Gourthest, on next Friday evening, dutiside of the athletic games this is the biggest affair in the shape of an entertainment fhat this association has ever attempted. The entertaining will be done entirely by professionals, but, unlike most affairs of this kind, it will begin in the evening instead of the morning. A "dutch" or "stag" association has ever attempted. The entertaining will be done entirely by professionals, but, unlike most affairs of this kind, it will begin in the evening will be done entered by the completed arrangements for a part of the games. Captain Roe hopes to be in the new armory at Ninety-fourth-st, and Madisonare by

work the officers will accompanie to the 12th Regiment pect now.

At the annual competition for the 12th Regiment fifth Association Trophy the team from the field, staff and non-commissioned staff carried off the honors and broke the armory record for teams of twelve men. The score of the individual members of the winning team, together with the total scores of the other teams, follow:

200 yds 500 yds Totals. 200 yds 500 yds Totals.

Col. Heman Dowd. 200 yds.56
First Col. McCoskry Bull. 23
Major Charles S Burns 31
Captain John Macaulay 27
Surgeon W. E. Lambert 25
Adjutant N. Morris 22
Adjutant N. Morris 25
Commissary S. Schloffelein 22
Surgeon-Major W. E. Lewns 30
Calinary Serpeant T. J. Dolan 29
Color Sergeant M. C. Stewart 32
Dyun Major R. McKay 22 Totals ..... Company (

FROM BENCH AND BAR

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

Recorder Frederick Smyth, who has begun his fifteenth successive year of service on the bench, is one of the most widely known and highly honored officials of New-York. Some of the judges in the Civil Court have served for much longer terms, but the peculiarity of the Recorder's office is that



RECORDER SMYTH.

he is at once a judge of an important court, a financial officer of the city and a trustee of several semi-public charitable organizations. Besides the hundreds of jurors who each year serve before him. there are high executive and financial officers of the city, clergymen who are members of the same charitable boards, lawyers and property owners whose assessments are to be revised, and other prominent citizens who are brought into relations whose assessments are to be revised, and other prominent citizens who are brought into relations with him in one or the other of the varied offices which he holds. The integrity, the acuteness, the industry and the faithfulness which he gives to the performance of his official duties are consequently well knowing some other traits of character which the Recorder shows in private life. As a lawyer he is extremely painstaking, and much of his time out of court is occupied in the reading of law books. He has examined, in his long practice, a large number of titles to important pieces of property, and discovered not a few imporfections which others have overlooked. His skill as a cross-examiner is remembered by many an opponent at the bar. His carefulness in financial matters has been of great value in his position as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. Every voucher before he signs it is carefully scrutinized, and he signs nothing which has not been audited by officers in whom he has confidence. He has made several important reforms in the work of the Sinking Fund Commission, and has saved thousands of dollars to the city by more exact systems of financiering than those formerly in use. As a friend and in social relations he is loval, kind and genial. He relates, with much humor, incidents of his carrly practice at the lart and exprences si we he has been a member of the Bench. If he we not unwilling that they should be publicly sown, his friends could relate many incidents of his carrly to dependents and to those who are ill or in trouble. These private virtues, while less known to the public than his sterner ones, go to make up that remarkably vigorous and many-sided personality familiar to all New-Yorkers as the Recorder of the city.

Appeals was that in the important tax case of the Second Avenue Railroad Company against the Tax of Appeals, held that in taxing the personal prop-erty of corporations the city authorities must de-duct the debts of the company. The rule is the same as that in taxing private individuals. The city authorities were auxious to obtain a decision which would allow a considerably larger amount of taxes to be collected from some of the corpora-tions of the city. In the case of Pettingill against the Town of Olean the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower courts. Edward Pet-tingill, the complainant, was riding with a friend in a buggy and was injured by being thrown from his carriage in consequence of a defect in the roadtingill, the complainant, was riding with a fright in a buggy and was injured by being thrown from his carriage in consequence of a defect in the roway near Olean. An attempt was made to set, the discarded rule of imputed negligence. Mr. Putingill's friend was driving and had given the vitation to Mr. Pettingill to accompany him. To counsel for the town authorities desired the judge to charge that there might have been negliger on the part of the plaintiff, but the court held the any possible negligence of the driver could not imputed to his companion and that the plaint was not negligent unless he was doing somethic which a guest of a driver would not ordinarily and so contributed to his own injury.

illustrated in the election cases which have been on trial this week-one in Brooklyn and others in New-York, Assistant District-Attorney Well-man has long been known as one of the most man has long been known as one of the most state of those companies. They may be a many for their feelouts do of the regiment ever that these companies would such basis as the one process of the present battalion would be hard to say what effect that any such action rexisting conditions. They it Givernor Flower was simply they follow that he would not place the regiment in example the regiment in the re

The liability for mistakes made in cases of sudden alarm is not always easily placed. In two cases from charges of contributary negligence, even if they did not do just the right thing in times of great excitement. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Stoughton against The Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company held that the plaintiff was not negligent, although he falled to facturers Natural Gas Company held that the plaintiff was not negligent, although he failed to turn off the gas from his house while it was on fire. Natural gas was used as a fuel, and the pressure was regulated by an appliance which was found to be out of order, and so allowed an universal amount of gas to enter the building. The plaintiff went into the basement to turn off the gas at the furnace to prevent a conflagration. The pressure was so strong that he was mable to cut off the supply at the furnace. His wife called to him and he rushed out of the basement without a moment's delay. As he was standing by the furnace he might, by raising his hand, have reached the cut-off at the outer wall of the house and turned a valve to shut off the supply of gas. In his excitement he overlooked this means of stopping the flow of gas, and the court held that he could not be considered necessarily negligent under the circumstances. According to the evidence in a recent case before the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, a railway workman was on a car when a colidation occurred, and was found immediately afterward on the ground near the train, suffering from a fracture of the leg, which afterward caused his death. The railway company endeavored to prevent a verdict against them for the loss of his life by decaring that he must have recklessly jumbed from the train at the time of the accident. The court held that if he were placed by the fault of the railway company in such a position that he was exampled to choose in the face of immediate peril between two risks, and made the choice which was less prudent, he would still not necessarily he considered negligent. The trainman was of an excitable and nervous temperament, and he may have chosen to jump from the train rather than run the risk of death in the collision. The Supreme Court of Appeals held that he was not negligent.

discussion in the law journals. The January "Northwestern Law Review" considers the subject of "equitable oyster stews." A Chicago drygoods house became insolvent, and a receiver was appointed by a court to take possession of the property. The receiver advertised for sale the goods of the insolvent firm, and, as there was a restaurant attached to the drygoods house, he also advertised "oyster stews, only 20 cents." "The rant attached to the drygoods house, he also advertised "oyster stews, only 20 cents." "The Northwestern Law Review" lays down a number of propositions which, it says, should govern courts of equity in the disposition of oysters under such circumstances. For instance, "Any party desiring bread in addition must apply to the Master of the Rolls. He who comes into equity must do so with clean hands—and a white apron. (This refers to the cooks and waiters only.) The fee (to the waiter) may be kept in suspense, any rule of the common law to the contrary notwithstanding; but no waiter shall receive a fee upon a fee." Professor John H. Perry, of the Yale Law School, has in the current number of "The Yale Law Journal" a more serious article on "The Legal Status of the Oyster." It is mainly occupied by a consuleration of the question as to whether oysters in their best are personal property or real property, and as to whether persons who do not own the land can take the oysters freely. The digger of long clams has, according to legal opinion, the right to take them away, although another owns the soil on which they were. Where oysters have been planted on a bed which has been staked out they have been considered the personal property of the planter, and the taking of them away would be inreceny. The New-York courts have held oysters to be animals "ferse naturas," like beasts of prey, and not domesticated animals, like cows and horses. Under the Connecticut laws oyster lots are considered personal property for some purposes and real estate for other purposes. At common law, Profesor Perry says, oysters are certainly personal property. He winds up his legal discussion by quoting the old verses in which Justfee is described as swallowing the oyster which was in dispute between two litigants, and handing to each of the parties in controversy one of the shells.



YOUR GLOVES



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OUGH ON RAT T'NOD" ODIE IN THE HOUSE



Bed Bugs, Flies,

Cockroaches,

ANTS. BEBTLES. WATER BUGS. BEDBUGS. INSECTS FLIES, RATS.

BUGS. INSECTS FLIES, RATS.

MICE, &c., Ibc.

For COCKROACHES. ANTS. BEETLES, WATER BUGS, the most effective and permanent remedy is for two or three nights to sprinkle ROUGH ON RATS dry powder, unmixed, on, in, about and down the drain pipe, scatter it well but thinly all over the sink. First thing in the merming wash it all away down the drain pipe; repeat two or three nights, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. Wherever the bags or insects may be during the day they must go to the shiks for water during the night. The can't stond ROUGH ON RATS in their water. Another way, specially good for Ants, Beetles, &c., is to sprinkle the dry jowder back of base boards and wainscoting, and siloo mix a tablespoonful of ROUGH ON RATS with a bair pound of sugar. Sprinkle this on the rear of cunboard shelves or on places, or on sheets of parer placed high out.

DIRECTIONS for Bedbugs and Files on the mackages.

ROUGH ON BILE PILIS, CHOCOLATED, ROUGH ON CORNS SOFT CORNS, 150. ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE RELIEF. 100.